on women's right but only provides the overall status on women as compared to men based on life expectancy, sex ratio, literacy rate, share in economically productive population, wage rates and share of earned income.

(b) The value of GDI for India in 1995 is 0.388. Among the Indian States, Kerala records the highest GDI of 0.565 while Uttar Pradesh has the lowest GDI at 0.293.

(c) The programmes being supported by the Ministry of Rural Development and implemented through State Governments/District Rural Development Agencies for promotion of self-employment, wage employment, shelter, social security amongst the families below poverty line in rural areas, have special focus in improving income levels and empowerment of rural women. The Ministry also supports a programme by name National Maternity Benefit Scheme for the benefit of rural poor women.

Availability of potable water

†2265. SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that potable water is not available in 40 per cent. villages in India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that potable water is not available for the total population in the cities also; and

(c) if so, what is being done by Government to provide potable water to the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) As per the information furnished by the State Governments, as on 1st April 1999, 97.59% of the rural habitations have access to drinking water facilities.

(b) Out of the urban population of 23.93 crore as estimated for 31st March, 1997, approximately 21.57 crore have been provided with access to drinking water facilities till 31st March, 1997.

(c) Drinking Water Supply is a State subject. The State Governments

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

implement the programme under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP). The Central Government only supplements the efforts of the States by providing funds under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). Powers have been delegated to the States to plan, sanction and implement their individual water supply schemes. All the States have been requested to prepare action plans to provide drinking water to all rural habitations in the next five years. This objective could be achieved, subject to availability of funds. Similarly, 100% urban population is targeted to be provided with safe drinking water facilities in the Ninth Plan period, subject to availability of funds.

Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana in States

2266. SHRI ANANTA SETHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated under Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) in 1999-2000 to various States;

(b) whether each State has spent the amount allocated by the Centre under SGSY in that year;

(c) if not, the amount spent by each State in the said financial year;

(d) whether Government propose to enhance allocation under that programme to Orissa keeping in view the loss sustained by the State due to super cyclone in October, 1999; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA) (a) to (c) State-wise details of Central allocation and expenditure under Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) during 1999-2000 are given in attached Statement (*see* below).

(d) and (e) The 14 cyclone affected districts of Orissa have already been given advance second instalment of Central share of funds under SGSY during 1999-2000. The State Government have been informed that each of the cyclone-affected districts will be given an extra instalment during current financial year after the State is in a position to give to the Ministry a feedback on the situation with regard to the progress of the scheme and by fulfilling the formalities that would have otherwise been required for obtaining the second instalment.